

KORSHUNOV, S.P.; VERESHCHAGIN, L.I.; BUGROVA, G.S.; OKHAYKINA, L.L.

Furylalkynes. Part 6: Reaction of furylacetylenic ketones with
malonic ester. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no. 12:2212-2214 1965
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut nefte-i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza pri Irkutskom
gosudarstvennom universitete. Submitted December 29, 1964.

KORSHUNOV, S. S. (Dr) UdSSR

"Die industrielle Gewinnung und Verwertung des Torfes in der UdSSR."

paper submitted for 9th Intl Cong, Moorland Research, Budapest & Keszthely,
Hungary, 11-17 Sep 65.

KORSHUNOV, V.

Tubular towers with extensible gib arms. Zhil.-kom.khoz.
9 no.10:29-30 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela gorod-
skoy elektroseti g.Saransk, Mordovskaya ASSR.
(Saransk--Street lighting)

PETROV, S.A.; KORSHUNOV, V.A.

Test data on electric locomotives with mercury rectifiers.

Vop.elek.zhel.dor. no.1:31-48 '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

(Electric locomotives)

KORSHUNOV, V.

BOYKO, N., gvardii podpolkovnik; KORSHUNOV, V., kapitan.

Assembling shelters made of corrugated steel. Voen.-inzh. shur. 101
no. 11:30-32 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Intrenchments)

KOESHUNOV, V., kapitan 1 ranga; MUS'YAKOV, P., general-mayor, red.;
TONKOV, A.A., red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[We have been on cruises; a collection of accounts of foreign
cruises by ships of the Soviet Navy] Khodili my pokhodami;
sbornik ocherkov o zarubeshnykh pokhodakh korablei Sovetskogo
Voenno-Morskogo Flota. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va oborony SSSR,
1958. 365 p. (MIRA 11:4)

(Russia--Navy)

(Warships--Visits to foreign ports)

KORSHUNOV, V., kapitan 1 ranga

Torpedo. Voen. snan. 35 no.12:20-21 D '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(World War, 1939-1945--Naval operations)
(Submarine warfare)

KORSHUNOV, V., kapitan 1-go rango

Torpedo electricians.. Voen.znan. 36 no.6:22-23 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)
(Torpedo boats)

KORSHUNOV, V.

Communal designers' bureau on ships. Rech.transp. 20 no.4:50-51
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predsedatel' Soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva.
(Marine engineering—Technological innovations)
(Ships—Maintenance and repair)

KORSHUNOV, V., kapitan I ranga

Hydrographers. Voen.znan. 37 no.5:13-14 My '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Hydrographic surveying)

KORSHUNOV, V., inzh.

Installation of air conditioning on river-going ships. Rech.
transp. 21 no.11:10-11 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Ships--Air conditioning)

KORSHUNOV, V., kapitan 1. rang

At the defense of Volgotrad. Voen. znan. 39 no.2:11 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Stalingrad, Battle of, 1942-1943)

KORSHUNOV, V., polkovnik

Criticism and self-criticism, the sharpest weapon of the party. Komm.
Vooruzh. Sil 5 no.21:43-50 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

RYBKIN, Ye., polkovnik, kand. filosoficheskikh nauk; KORSHUNOV, V., kapitan
1-go rango

Reviews and bibliography. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.2:88-93
Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

KORSHUNOV, V. A.

USSR.

Anisotropy of initial susceptibility and coercive force in
single crystals of iron-silicon alloys. K. B. Vlasov and
V. A. Korshunov. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 23, 441-4 (1954).
Comprehensive math. treatment of published works.
A. P. Kotlaby

GEL'D, P.V., prof.; SEREBRENNIKOV, N.H., inzh.; KORSHUNOV, V.A., inzh.

Fusion heat of silicides. ~~Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: Chern. met.~~
no.7:53-62 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Silicides--Thermal properties) (Thermochemistry)

83349

S/139/60/000/004/005/033
E032/E514

24.6900
AUTHORS:

Korshunov, V.A. and Skrotskiy, G.V.

TITLE:

On the Doppler Effect in the Theory of Vavilov-Cherenkov Radiation ¹⁴

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
1960, No.4, pp.56-59

TEXT: It is well known that an electric charge moving through a medium with a velocity which is greater than the phase velocity of light in the medium loses energy by radiation even when the velocity is constant. The classical theory of this phenomenon (Vavilov-Cherenkov effect) admits of a simple geometrical interpretation. The electromagnetic field due to a charge moving along the z-axis with a constant velocity $v = \beta c$ in an infinite medium having a refractive index n can be derived from a scalar potential φ , since x and y components of the vector potential are zero and the z-component is given by

$$A_z = \beta n^2 \varphi \quad \text{and} \quad v \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0.$$

This result is used to obtain an explicit expression for the
Card 1/2

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9.4300 (and 1143, 1155)

S/139/60/000/006/004/032
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Korshunov, V.A. and Gel'd, P.V.

TITLE: The Electrical Resistivity and Thermoelectric Power of Magnanese-silicon Alloys. I. Technical Alloys Containing Mn_3Si and Mn_5Si_3

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 29 - 34

TEXT: Preliminary results of the work now reported were published in Ref. 4. It was shown there that some of these alloys have semiconducting properties. This conclusion was confirmed by Guseva and Ovechkin (Ref. 5) and Doriman (Ref. 6) in the case of $CrSi_2$ and $MnSi_2$. The present paper reports data on the temperature dependence of the resistivity σ in the temperature interval 20 - 1350 °C and the thermoelectric power α in the temperature interval 20 - 700 °C for alloys of technical Si and electrolytic Mn containing between 14 and 22% Si by weight. The alloys were prepared from electrolytic Mn (99.88% Mn; C, P, Al, Si, Ti approximately 0.01% each)

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E032/E314

**The Electrical Resistivity and Thermoelectric Power of
Manganese-silicon Alloys. I. Technical Alloys Containing
 Mn_3Si and Mn_5Si_3**

and crystalline silicon of type KpO (KrO) (98.5% Si, ~ 0.5% Fe, ~ 0.2% Ca and ~ 0.2% Al). Weighed portions of these materials were placed in quartz containers and outgassed at 700 - 800 °C. The quartz containers were then sealed-off and the alloys were produced by heating in an induction furnace. The resistivity was measured both in solid and liquid states, using the method described by Regel' in Ref. 11. The resistivity was measured to an accuracy of 4-5%. In the case of the thermoelectric power measurements, temperature differences of the order of 10 °C were produced by special nichrome heaters. Thermal expansion corrections for σ were introduced in accordance with the method described by the present authors in Ref. 12. It was found that the temperature coefficient of resistivity changes from "metallic" to "semi-conducting" at a temperature of about 500 °C. The

Card 2/3

18.1200 1454,1449

86704

S/180/60/000/006/024/030
E111/E335

AUTHORS: Gel'd, P.V., Korshunov, V.A. and Petrushevskiy, M.S.
(Sverdlovsk)

TITLE: Some Peculiarities of Liquid Alloys of Silicon With
Iron, Manganese and Chromium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye
tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo,
1960, No. 6, pp. 129 - 134

TEXT: The authors point out that the thermodynamic properties
of liquid alloys of silicon with transition elements of the
fourth period deviate substantially from the laws of both ideal
and regular solutions (Refs. 1, 2). They class such silicide
solutions as solutions with strongly interacting particles,
whose theory has not yet been fully developed. Of the various
models proposed to represent the structural characteristics
corresponding to these features, the authors favour those
envisaging a micro-heterogeneous structure with closest order.
They cite evidence against the alternative model with uniform
(statistical) particle distribution and survey critically
Card 1/3

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E111/E335

Some Peculiarities of Liquid Alloys of Silicon With Iron,
Manganese and Chromium

published results (Refs. 2-14). Going on to discuss the micro-structural peculiarities of liquid silicides, particularly the existence of closest order in them, the authors consider heats of formation. This has been studied by Gel'd et al (Ref. 15) in a high-temperature adiabatic calorimeter (Fig. 1). These results and similar measurements on manganese silicide indicate that near the fusion point elements of ordering, similar in nature to those in the solids, exist. Determinations of heats of mixing of liquid silicon and manganese by Gertman and Gel'd (Ref. 16) give values similar to those for iron silicide; but in combination with the different heats of fusion of iron- and manganese-silicides the reason for the different disorder in these systems is clear. Electrical conductivity measurements (Refs. 15, 17) (Fig. 2) at various temperatures confirm the micro-heterogeneous nature of these melts and the existence of closest order of components. On these views the slower increase with increasing silicon content of the carbon activity

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E111/E335

**Some Peculiarities of Liquid Alloys of Silicon With Iron,
Manganese and Chromium**

coefficient in Fe-Si-C than in Mn-Si-C (Ref. 18) (Fig. 3) is understandable in that iron atoms are more weakly combined with carbon particles (and more strongly with silicon) than manganese atoms. Because of the lower bonding energy of chromium with silicon and higher with carbon, the solubility of carbon in Fe-Cr-Si-C is higher (Fig. 4) than in the other systems considered; the influence of iron on chromium is also more pronounced. The differences in separation of carborundum crystals from the different melts is due to such effects. Of the authors, Gel'd has made many contributions in this field. There are 4 figures and 18 references: 15 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1960

Card 3/3

KORSHUNOV, V.A.; GEL'D, P.V.

Electric properties of commercial manganese-silicon alloys.
Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.105:142-150 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Manganese-silicon alloys--Electric properties)

KORSHUNOV, V.A.

Effects originating when capacitors are connected in series in the
traction networks of electrified railroads. Elek.zhel.dor. no.3:
159-166 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Electric railroads—Current supply)
(Electric railroads—Wires and wiring)

32224

S/139/61/000/004/019/023
E032/E314

26.232

AUTHORS: Korshunov, V.A. and Gel'd, P.V.

TITLE: The electrical conductivity and thermoelectric power of manganese-silicon alloys. II. Commercial alloys containing MnSi, MnSi₂ and Si

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika, no. 4, 1961, 146 - 153

TEXT: The present authors have shown in a previous paper (Ref. 1 - this journal, no. 6, 29, 1960) that certain manganese-silicon alloys have properties characteristic of extrinsic p-type semiconductors whose intrinsic conductivity appears only above 600 °C. This result was established experimentally for low-silicon Mn-Si alloys containing Mn₅Si and Mn₅Si₃ as phase components. This suggested that Mn-Si alloys with higher silicon concentrations were in fact semiconducting materials. The aim of the present work was to establish experimentally whether this was the case. Measurements were carried out of the conductivity (σ) and the thermoelectric power (α) for a number of specimens

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The electrical conductivity ... ^{3222h}
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containing $MnSi$, $MnSi_2$ and Si at high temperatures. The methods employed to measure these quantities were the same as in Ref. 1. The alloys were prepared from $Kp-O$ ($Kr-O$) silicon and electrolytic manganese. The specimens contained between 34.33 and 68.17% silicon (by weight) and were investigated in the temperature range 0 - 1350 °C. It was found that for alloys containing less than 52.16% silicon, the ρ versus $1/T$ curve passes through a minimum and then rises again. The minimum occurs in the neighbourhood of 550 °C. This minimum disappears with higher concentrations of silicon and is replaced by a slight plateau. $d\rho/dT$ is always greater than or equal to zero for the latter alloys. The temperature-dependence of the thermoelectric power is quite complicated. The thermoelectric power is found to increase, up to about 500 °C, and then decreases quite rapidly. For alloys containing less than 52.16% silicon (by weight) the thermoelectric power is positive (in the temperature range 0 - 1000 °C), while the conductivity is of the p-type. The values of the thermoelectric power are much lower for higher concentrations of silicon and decrease with increasing Si

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The electrical conductivity S/139/61/000/004/019/023
E032/E314

concentration. The thermoelectric power changes sign and becomes negative at low and high temperatures. It is concluded that MnSi and MnSi_2 are characterized by predominantly p-type conductivity, while the conductivity of Si is largely of the n-type. There is a tendency to transition from p-type to n-type conductivity above 600°C in all the above alloys. Very approximate calculations indicate that for alloys containing 42 to 48% of Si, $n_p = 8 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and the mobility is approximately $30 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}\cdot\text{sec}$. This result applies to low temperatures, e.g. below 500°C . Finally, approximate calculations are reported of the parameter $Z = \alpha^2/\kappa$, where κ is the thermal conductivity. It is found that for the alloys with 42.07 and 44.52% silicon, the average value of Z is 0.206 and 0.2027 - 0.2028 deg^{-1} , respectively.

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32224

S/139/61/000/004/019/023
E032/E314

The electrical conductivity

There are 4 figures and 26 references: 22 Soviet bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three English-language references mentioned are: Ref. 8: R.W. Powell, Phil. Mag., 44, 372, 1953; Ref. 10: R.W. Keges, Phys. Rev., 84, 367, 1951 and Ref. 16: L.P. Hunter, Phys. Rev., 91, 579, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
imeni S.M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirow)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1960

Card 4/4

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30712

S/194/62/000/002/041/096
D201/D301

24,7600

AUTHORS: Korshunov, V. A. and Gel'd, P. V.

TITLE: Electrical conductivity and thermal e.m.f. of manganese silicides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1962, abstract 2-4-3shch (Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1961, v. 114, 164-165)

TEXT: The electrical conductivity σ and thermal e.m.f. α of manganese silicides were investigated. Comparison of values of σ and α (1500 - 10,000 $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ and from + 15 to +20 $\mu\text{V}/\text{degree}$ for Mn_3Si , Mn_5Si_3 and MnSi respectively) of lower silicides and those of a higher silicide $\text{MnSi}_{1.67}$ - $\text{MnSi}_{1.73}$ (200 - 500 $\text{ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ and from +70 to +110 $\mu\text{V}/\text{degree}$) to show the metallic nature of the former and semi-metallic nature of the latter. The current carrier concentration in the silicon saturated higher silicide is of special in-

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Electrical conductivity and ...

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D201/D301

terest since it can be used as part of a thermocouple, for which this concentration is near optimum at 20°C and in the temperature range 300 - 1000°K results in an efficiency of about 6%. The efficiency of this silicide might be increased by alloying. A note is made of the fact that the results of measuring σ and α of pure manganese silicides show that impurities present in technically pure components (Fe, Al, Ca) do not qualitatively change the electrical properties of Si-Mn alloys. 4 references. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 2/2

GEL'D, P.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KORSHUNOV, V.A., assistant;
GERTMAN, Yu.M., inzhener-issledovatel'; PETRUSHEVSKIY, M.S.,
assistant

Structure of iron and manganese silicide melts. Sbor. nauch.
trud. Ural. politekh. inst. no.122:40-48 '61.

(MIRA 17:12)

YUR'YEV, Ya.M., inzh.; KORSHUNOV, V.A., inzh.; OBODOVSKIY, A.A., tekhnik

Improvement of devices in the interior of TP-230-2 boiler drums.
Energetik 9 no.8:1-5 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Boilers)

. 15.2640

24482

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S/126/61/011/006/008/011
E193/E483

AUTHORS: Korshunov, V.A. and Gel'd, P.V.

TITLE: On the electrical properties of the higher manganese silicide

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.6, pp.945-947

TEXT: Interest in the silicides of the transition metals has been aroused in connection with the search for corrosion-resistant semiconducting materials, characterized by high electrical conductivity and thermo-e.m.f. combined with low heat conductivity. The results of earlier investigations (Ref.2: Ural Polytechnical Institute, 105, Sverdlovsk, 1960, p.142; Ref.3: Izv. vyzov, Fizika, 1960, No.6, 42) showed that alloys of the Mn-Si system, particularly those containing 45 to 50% Si, possess some useful electrical properties whose concentration-dependence could not be explained in terms of the known data on the constitution of alloys of this system. Metallographic, X-ray and thermal analysis of Mn-Si alloys with 44 to 50% Si, carried out by the present authors (Ref.6: Korshunov, V.A., Sidorenko, F.A., Gel'd, P.V. and Davydov, K.N., FMM) showed that, contrary to the published data

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E193/E483

On the electrical properties ...

(Ref.4: Hansen M., Anderko, K., Constitution of Binary Alloys, N.Y.-L.-T., 1958; Ref.5: Pearson, W.B., A Handbook of Lattice Spacings and Structures of Metals and Alloys, L.-N.Y.-P.-L.-A., 1958) an intermediate phase (different from MnSi_2) is formed in the MnSi-Si system. The phase has a rather narrow range of stability (46 to 77% Si) and although it could be regarded as a solid solution of Si in Mn_3Si_5 , it more likely constitutes a distorted structure based on MnSi_2 . The object of the present investigation was to study the concentration-dependence of the electrical properties of commercial grade Mn-Si alloys, based on the higher manganese silicide. The method of preparation of cylindrical specimens (4 mm in diameter) containing 44 to 51.5% Si and the experimental technique were those used in the earlier work (Ref.2). The results of measurements carried out at 20°C are reproduced in Fig.1 where the electrical conductivity (σ , $\text{ohm}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$, left-hand scale, lower curve) and the thermo-e.m.f. against platinum (α , $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$, right-hand scale, upper curve) are plotted against the Si content (in wt.%). The temperature-dependence of the properties studied is illustrated in Fig.2 where σ , α and $\alpha^2\sigma$ are plotted against temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$).

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E193/E483

On the electrical properties ...

subscripts "1" and "2" denoting properties of specimens containing 47 and 47.5% Si respectively. The carrier concentration in the 300 to 700°K temperature interval was constant at approximately $9 \times 10^{19} \text{cm}^{-3}$. The hole mobility at room temperature was $v_p = 40 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ and varied with temperature according to $v_p \sim T^{-0.84}$. It was inferred from these results that the higher manganese silicide can be regarded as degenerate semiconductor, characterized by p-type conductivity, and that covalent bond predominates in the alloys studied. It was concluded that the Si-rich, bi-silicide-based Mn-Si alloys possess an almost optimum carrier concentration and are characterized by temperature-dependence of α and $\alpha^2\sigma$ which render them suitable as materials for thermo-electric generators. Taking into account the fact that the lattice component of heat conductivity κ should predominate in these alloys and that κ is inversely proportional to temperature, the efficiency coefficient $z = \alpha^2\sigma/\kappa$ of such thermo-elements will increase with rising temperature. Using the values of κ obtained by B.B.Dubrovina, the present authors calculated that for the alloy with 47% Si, $z \approx 0.42 \times 10^{-3}/^\circ\text{C}$ and the

Card 3/5

On the electrical properties ...

24182
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E193/E483

efficiency \approx 6.0 to 6.5%, similar results (5 to 5.5%) having been obtained for the alloy with 47.5% Si. There are 2 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English language publications read as follows:
Hansen M., Anderko K., Constitution of Binary Alloys, N.Y.-L.-T.1958;
Pearson W.B., A Handbook of Lattice Spacings and Structures of Metals and Alloys, L.-N.Y.-P.-L.-A., 1958;
Mooser E., Pearson W.B., J.Electronics, 1956, 1, 629.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova
(Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1960

Card 4/5

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26563

S/126/61/012/002/013/019
E021/E480

AUTHORS: Korshunov, V.A., Sidorenko, F.A., Gel'd, P.V. and Davydov, K.N.

TITLE: The phase constituents of the MnSi-Si system

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.12, No.2, pp.277-284.

TEXT: The present work concentrated on establishing the character of silicides present in the MnSi-Si system. The samples were prepared from manganese (containing less than 0.05% impurities) and KM-1 silicon. Alloying was carried out in an evacuated and sealed quartz flask in a high frequency induction furnace. Alloys containing 44 to 55% Si were prepared. Metallographic, X-ray and thermal analysis was carried out. When viewed by polarized light under the microscope, the alloy containing 44% Si consisted of an optically active matrix of a higher silicide (Mn_nSi_{2n-x}) with optically inactive inclusions of monosilicide. With increasing Si content, the quantity of monosilicide decreased. The microhardness of the higher silicide was 1050 kg/mm² and that of the monosilicide 850 kg/mm². An alloy containing 46.5% Si was single-phased. Traces of a new

Card 1/3

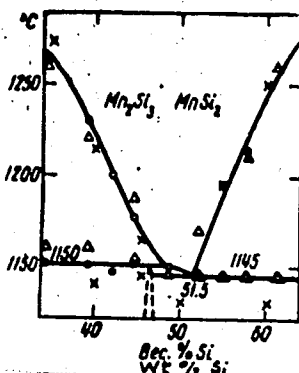
The phase constituents ...

S/126/61/012/002/013/019
E021/E480

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M.Kirova
(Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: November 24, 1960

Fig. 5.



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KORSHUNOV, V.A.; GEL'D, P.V.

Electric conductivity and the thermoelectromotive force of
manganese silicides. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.14:164-165
'61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Manganese-silicon alloys--Thermoelectric properties)

GEL'D, P.V.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, M.S.; KORSHUNOV, V.A.; GERTMAN, Yu.M.

Properties of liquid manganese-silicon alloys. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; chern. met. 6 no.7:160-161 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Manganese-silicon alloys)

KORSHUNOV, V.A.; GEL'D, P.V.

Character of defects in the lattice of higher manganese silicides. Fiz.
met. i metalloved. 17 no.2:292-293 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova.

STANKEVICH, A.S., inzh.; ARTAMONOV, V.V., inzh.; LUKANIN, A.A., inzh.; KORSHUNOV,
V.A., inzh.

Pilot plant coking of prepared coal from seams of lower subseries of
the Balakorka series in the Prokop'yevsk-Kisalevsk region. Nauch.trudy
KuzNIIUglsobog. no.2:207-212 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

KORSHUNOV, V.A.

Measurement of the specific electric resistance of metals and semi-conductors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.5:180-181 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

RADOVSKIY, I.Z.; KORSHUNOV, V.A.; GEL'D, P.V.

Magnetic susceptibility of Mn_5Si_3 and $MnSi$. Izv. vuz. ucheb. zav.;
fiz. 8 no.3:144-145 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

KORSHUNOV, V.A., inzh. (L'vov); ZHIDKIKH, V.F., inzh. (L'vov)

Increasing the evaporative capacity and efficiency of SM-16/22
boilers. Energetik 13 no. 12:13-15 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

L 35361-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJF(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6017811

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/E080/E080

AUTHORS: Radovskiy, I. Z.; Korshunov, V. A.

TITLE: Electric resistance and magnetic susceptibility in Mn_3Si

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1E608

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, sb. 144, 1965, 55-57

TOPIC TAGS: resistivity, magnetic susceptibility, manganese compound, temperature dependence, nuclear spin

ABSTRACT: It is observed that the resistivity ρ increases with increasing temperature and has a maximum at 500C. The magnetic susceptibility (κ) decreases with increasing temperature up to 500C, and up to approximately 300C the Curie-Weiss law is satisfied; κ decreases more rapidly between 300 and 500C. This is evidence of a tendency to partial antiparallel conjugation of the spins, which is facilitated by the change in the short-range order in the arrangement of the Mn atoms of different valence. The increase of κ in the interval 500 - 700C is attributed to the destruction of the established antiparallel arrangement of the Mn atom spins. At 700C there is observed a paramagnetism that depends weakly on the temperature.
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

KORSHUNOV, V.A., inzh.; ZHIDKIKH, V.F., inzh.

Course and fine steam drying in drum boilers. Energetik. 17 no.9:
16-19 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

METELKIN, Boris Aleksandrovich, kandi. tekhn. nauk; CHERNOUSOV,
Leonid Alekseyevich, inzh.; KORSHUNOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich,
inzh. Prinsipal uchastiye FAL'KOM, V.E., inzh.; AYBASHEVA, T.V.,
red.

[Increasing the economic efficiency of electric traction
systems with rectifier-type locomotives] Povysheni' effektiv-
nosti ustroystv elektricheskoi tiagi s vypriamitel'nymi elek-
trovozami. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 175 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem Gosplana SSSR
(for all except Aybasheva).

ACC NR: AP/001956

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/006/0164/0166

AUTHOR: Korshunov, V. D.; Pilin, Yu. G.

ORG.: Ul'yanov Polytechnical Institute (Ul'yanovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: A method for measuring the index of refraction and thickness of transparent thin film

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1966, 164-166

TOPIC TAGS: microelectronic thin film, optic thickness, refractive index, optic measurement

ABSTRACT: A nondestructive method for measuring thickness and indices of refraction of transparent thin films with a twin-wave interferometer is described as follows: a light ray from the source is split into two coherent rays. One of the rays falls on and is reflected from the film surface; the second is reflected from the interferometer mirror. The two rays combine to form the first series of interference fringes. At the same time the first ray goes through the film and reflects from the substrate surface (or the second film surface). The optical path length of the ray reflected from the second film surface is increased with respect to that of the ray reflected from the first surface by $S = 2nd$, where n is the index of refraction of the film and d is the film thickness. The film thickness can be determined from the expression $d = \lambda_c a_2 / 2nb_2$ where λ_c , μ is the wavelength of the interference light,

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.216.22:535

ACC NR: AP7001956

h is the index of refraction of the film, a_2 is the distance between the series of interference fringes, and b_2 is the distance between the interference fringes. The thickness of films up to 20μ and their index of refraction can be measured by using an MII-4 interferometer in conjunction with the above method. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[IV]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5110

Card 2/2

KORSHUNOV, V.D.

Engineering and technical mine personnel are efficiency experts.
Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.11:12-13 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

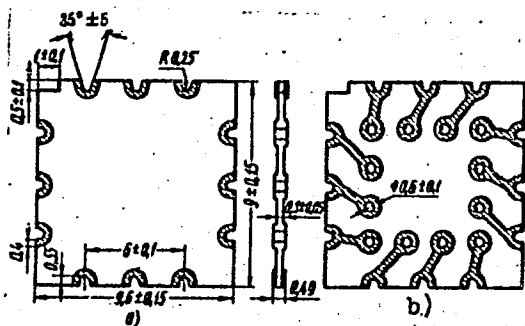
1. Glavnyy inzh. shakhty "Seleznevskaya-Vostochnaya" tresta
Kommunarskugol'.

L 11627-66 EWT(1)/EWP(a)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) WH	
ACC NR: AP6001191	SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/65/000/012/0016/0017
AUTHOR: <u>Korshunov, V. D. (Engineer)</u>	
ORG: none	
TITLE: <u>Micromodule</u> construction techniques	
SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1965, 16-17	
TOPIC TAGS: circuit microminiaturization, computer technology, integrated circuit, microelectronic circuit, circuit design	
<p>ABSTRACT: The design and construction of microelements for micromodules are discussed. The microelements are basically <u>ceramic plates</u> of 9.6 x 9.6 mm. Their thickness (usually, 0.3 mm) varies with the type of component (R, L, C, diode, transistor, etc.) which is mounted on them. Two types of microplates are shown in the figure. The cutout key on the upper-left corner of each is designed to simplify wiring and assembly of the plates into modules. Resistors in the range of 1 ohm to 1 Mohm are either vacuum deposited or printed on the plate surface. Capacitors of a few picofarads and up to 0.3 μf are made by the brazing or vacuum depositing of silver layers on both sides of the plate. Inductances up to 10 μh are made by mounting miniature wound toroidal cores on the surface of the plate. Transistors and diode junctions are similarly mounted. All leads are vacuum deposited. More than one element per plate is seldom made. The microplates are assembled into a</p>	
Card 1/2	UDC: 658.512:62--181.5

67
B

L 11627-66

ACC NR: AP6001191



module and soldered either manually or automatically. For manual assembly, an inter-connection diagram and individual plate orientation are provided. In the final step, the module is hermetically sealed by epoxy compounds, making it relatively impervious to mechanical shock. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [BD

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4177

Card 2/2

SINYUGIN, V.M., gornyy inzh.; USKALOV, K.A., gornyy inzh.; KORSHUNOV, V.D.,
gornyy inzh.; SUKHOMLINOV, I.,., gornyy inzh.

Separate conduction of stoping and development operations. Ugol'
Ukr. 7 no.11:24-25 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

KORSHUNOV, V.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6015

Gutovskiy, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, and Vladislav Fedorovich Korshunov

Posobiye po proyektirovaniyu i raschetu elementov i sistem aviatsionnogo elektrooborudovaniya. vyp. 2: Silovyye elektromagnity i kontaktory (Manual for the Calculation and Design of Components and Systems of Aircraft Electric Equipment. v. 2: Power Electromagnets and Contactors) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1962. 164 p. Errata slip inserted. 3400 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina aviatsionnyy institut im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

Ed. (Title page): Yu. A. Popov, Professor; Reviewers: V. V. Andreyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A. V. Kamenskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: K. I. Grigorash; Tech. Ed.: V. I. Oreshkina; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

Card 1/6

Manual ~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE~~ (cont.) 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825010004

SOV/6015

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students at schools of higher technical education who are taking course and graduate project work, and may also be useful to engineers and technicians working in electroautomation and in the electromechanical field.

COVERAGE: Fundamentals are given for the calculation of magnetic systems, time parameters of electromagnets, magnetic-force systems of contactors, and thermal capacities of coils. Also included are recommendations for the optimum design of power electromagnets, descriptions of typical constructions of electromagnetic mechanisms, reference material on calculation and design, and some design examples. Attention is given to the outstanding features of electromagnetic devices, which play an important part in the process of automation of electric aircraft equipment. No personalities are mentioned. There are 13 references, all Soviet (including 1 translation from English).

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Introduction

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S/149/60/000/005/004/015
A006/A001

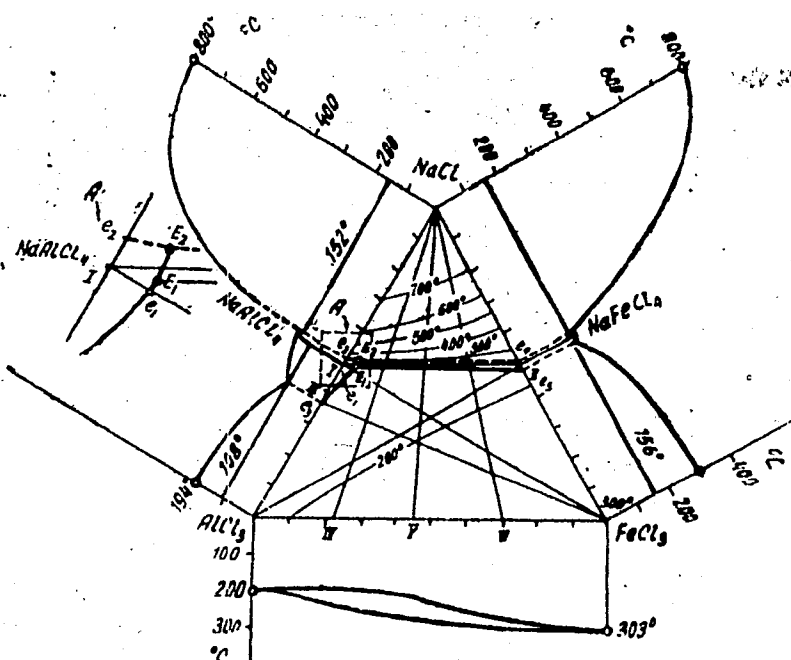
AUTHORS: Korshunov, V.G., Morozov, I.S., Ionov, V.I. and Zorina, M.A.
TITLE: Physical and Chemical Studies of the $\overset{\vee}{\text{AlCl}_3}$ - $\overset{\vee}{\text{FeCl}_3}$ - $\overset{\vee}{\text{NaCl}}$ System
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 5, pp. 67-71

TEXT: The authors studied the interaction of aluminum, iron and sodium chlorides by the method of thermal and tensiometric analysis for the purpose of developing chemical and physical bases for the refining of chlorides of titanium and other metals. The necessary aluminum and iron chlorides were obtained by chlorination with gaseous chlorine of the respective metals; sodium chloride was preliminary remelted. Melting temperatures of the chlorine salts of aluminum, iron and sodium were 194, 303 and 800°C respectively. Due to the fact that aluminum and iron chlorides have high vapor tensions at their melting temperatures, different mixtures of the system were melted in molybdenum or quartz glass Stepanov containers. The thermal analysis of the system was made by recording the cooling curves on a N.S. Kurnakov type pyrometer. The temperature was measured with a nichrome-constantan thermocouple, graduated according to con-
Card 1/5

S/149/60/000/005/004/015
A006/A001Physical and Chemical Studies of the AlCl_3 - FeCl_3 - NaCl System

ventional datum points. The ternary system¹ was studied by investigating six internal sections (Figure 1), whose direction was mainly determined by the location of non-variable equilibrium points on the lateral binary diagrams. The compositions are expressed in mole percent. The tensiometric analysis was made to confirm the results of the thermal analysis of the system and to investigate the vapor tension of NaAlCl_4 and NaFeCl_4 compounds during their joint presence under conditions of sodium chloride excess. Vapor tension was determined in chlorine atmosphere by the dynamic method. The formation of a NaFeCl_4 compound in the FeCl_3 - NaCl system and its vapor tension were determined. The results of tensiometric analysis are given in a table. The fusibility diagram plotted may be used for calculations connected with the purification of chlorides of titanium and other elements from aluminum and iron chlorides by means of sodium chloride.

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S/149/60/000/005/004/015
A006/A001

AC06/A001

Fig. 1
Fusibility diagram
of the $\text{AlCl}_3\text{-FeCl}_3\text{-NaCl}$
System

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S/149/60/000/005/004/015
A006/A001

Physical and Chemical Studies of the AlCl_3 - FeCl_3 - NaCl System

No. No. of mixtures	Temperature, °C	Vapor tension, mm Hg	
		Al_2Cl_6	Fe_2Cl_6
3	150	32,0	1,1
	161	67,2	3,3
	173	129,0	4,9
	184	272,8	6,1

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 22 references: 12 Soviet, 6 English, 2 French and 2 German.

ASSOCIATIONS: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology), Kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov (Department of Chemistry and Technology of Rare and Dispersed Elements)

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1959
Card 5/5

SHCHEDRIN, G.I., Vitse-admiral Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza; KORSHUNOV,
V.G., kapitan 1 ranga; KISELEV, Ya., red.; KUVYRKOVA, L.,
tekh. red.

[Submariners]Podvodniki; sbornik ocherkov. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Molodaia gvardiia," 1962. 173 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Submarine boats)

KORSHUMOV, V. I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Comment on the article by A. F. Shornikova and B. S. Kurdiaev
"Industrial testing of the SVS-25 separator with dressing in
a fluidized bed. Ugol' 38 no.4:62 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Fluidization)
(Separators(Machines)—Testing)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
KORSHUNOV, V. I.																			
62. BRIQUETTING CHARCOAL FINES. Korshunov, V. I. (Zh Ekonomika Topliva, 1946, 3, No. 8/9, 3-6; Chem. Abstr., 1947, 41, 2558).																			
Briquetting of charcoal fines for use in various branches of industry, such as for production of activated charcoal, in gas generators, etc., is discussed.																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										REGIONAL INDEX									
SUBJECT INDEX										SUBJECT INDEX									
SUBJECT INDEX										SUBJECT INDEX									

LIST AND TWO ORDERS										PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
KORSHUNOV, V.I.										21									
ca																			
<p>Bricketing fines of semicoked peat. M. B. KAVICH and V. I. Korshunov. U.S.S.R. 66,099, May 31, 1947. To a mill of semicoked peat fines, heavy coal tar, and pitch is added an aq. soln. of alkali carbonates or chlorides or wood ashes. The mixt. is briquetted and carbonized at 450-500° without access of air. This procedure reduces the smoke in burning briquets. M. Hosh.</p>																			
ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SECTION DIVISION										SECTION ONE ONLY									
SECTION TWO ONLY										SECTION ONE ONLY									
SECTION THREE ONLY										SECTION ONE ONLY									

KORSHUNOV, V. I.

PA 16/49T32

WARM/Engineering

Aug 48

Engines, Automobile

Engines - Temperature Effects

"Flameless Briquet for Warming Up Engines," V.
Korshunov, Cand Tech Sci, 1 1/2 pp

"Avtomobil'" No 8

Briquets are made from peat or lignite. Describes
special container for burning them. Table shows
retardation of engine cooling obtained by their
use in the ZIS-5 and Dodge automobiles. Briquets
last 9-10 hours.

16/49T32

180 AND 6TH CROSS

1ST AND 2ND CROSS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

KORSHUNOV, V.I.

F

180. OPERATION OF FORCED-DRAUGHT INSTALLATIONS OF STEAM BOILERS.
Korshunov, V.I. (Sa Ekonomiya Topliva (Fuel Econ.), 1949,
(5), 28-30). (L).

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM BOWLING

321131 ONE ONE 131

180 AND 6TH CROSS

1ST AND 2ND CROSS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

KORSHUNOV, V.I.

F

180. OPERATION OF FORCED-DRAUGHT INSTALLATIONS OF STEAM BOILERS.
Korshunov, V.I. (Sa Ekonomiya Topliva (Fuel Econ.), 1949,
(5), 28-30). (L).

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM BOWLING

321131 ONE ONE 131

KORSHUNOV, V. I.

PA 193T28

USSR/Chemistry- Low-Temperature coke

Oct 51

"Investigation of the Effect of Admixtures of Sodium Compounds on the Process of Low-Temperature Coking of Coals," M.B. Ravich, V. A. Lanin, V. I. Kirshunov

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 9, pp 970-975

On basis of findings from studies conducted at Lab of Fuel and Combustion, Power Eng Inst, Acad Sci USSR, that certain Na Compds added to coal before low-tem coking have catalytic action which leads to change in quant ratio of liquid to gaseous products, in their qual compn, and to formation of more active coke capable of wide use as smokeless fuel for home use and transport gas generators, investigated low-temp coking of Zhurinskaya (?) coal with NaOH, Na_2CO_3 , and NaCl admixts and coal from Chernogorsk (?) deposit with Na_2CO_3 admixt. NaOH had greatest catalytic effect on depth of cracking, Na_2CO_3 less effect, while NaCl hindered splitting of hydrocarbon mol and produced little change in qual compn of coke.

PA 193T28

KORSHUNOV, V. I.

(4)

Fuel Abs.
V.15, Jan 1951
Natural
Solid Fuels;
Preparation

160. INVESTIGATION OF SEDIMENTATION PROCESS OF SOLID PHASE OF COAL IN WATER SUSPENSIONS BY MEANS OF SEDIMENTATION CENTRIFUGING. Denisov, L.G.; Kozinskii, W.S.; Korshunov, V.I. and Rubin, V.E. (Ugol (Coal), Mar. 1953, 41-44; abstr. In Chem. Abstr., 1953, vol. 47, 7190). Two laboratory centrifuges, one of continuous action equipped with an auger and the other of intermittent action, were used to study removal of solids from coal washing waste water. The first has a separation factor of 165 and the suspension travelled 320 mm inside; the separation factor of the second was 275 and the path of the suspension was 120 mm. The solid content of the suspensions fed into the centrifuges was 100-125 g/l. It was reduced to 30-40 g/l. in the continuous centrifuge and to 10 g/l. in the intermittent action centrifuge. (L). C.A.

PORESHUNOV, V. I.

✓ Methods of beneficiation of small and fine-mesh grades
of coal. V. I. Korchunov and L. G. Derzhavskiy. 1955. 2
Goryuch. Iskopaemykh. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Otdel. 1-ya.
Nauk. 6. 157-68 (1955). The beneficiation of coal was
studied in a laboratory model of a centrifugal
trifuge, and tested to coal-lust particles of 0.5-1.0
mm. sizes. The design of the two types of centrifuges
use described. The results obtained by the two methods
are compared and show a fair agreement. W. M. Sternberg

KORSHONOV, VI

Gravity concentration of coal and other mineral raw materials. A. Z. Yurovskii and V. I. Korshunov. U.S.S.R. 107,034, Aug. 26, 1967. As the solid phase of the suspension, comminuted metals or minerals having a sp. gr. >3, e.g., pyrolusite, galenite, magnetite, pyrite, or wolframite, are used. M. Hoseli

111

4
1-4E2C

KORSHUNOV, V. I.

17
 flotation oxide extraction
 Korshunov and
 Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., *Udal. Tekh. Nauk* 1957, No. 1,
 153-5. —The Al_2O_3 content in the coal flotation tailings
 reaches 80-85%. The high SiO_2 content in the tailings
 makes the alk. extrn. of Al_2O_3 unpromising, and the extrn.
 with HNO_3 was studied. The tailings were calcined at
 750° to convert Al_2O_3 to an acid-sol. modification, and
 greatly reduce the Fe soly. The 20-30% HNO_3 extrd. up to
 70% of the Al_2O_3 present, 50% HNO_3 increased the propor-
 tion to 93.6%. A 60% HNO_3 is obtained with no addnl
 concn. during the pyrite oxidation during coal flotation.
 A temp. of 100-10° reduced the reaction time to 3 hrs.
 Slightly less than a stoichiometric proportion of HNO_3 is
 recommended to lower the proportion of Fe dissolved with
 the Al_2O_3 . The economics of the process are calcd. (in rubles),
 and the over-all cost of Al_2O_3 extrd. from coal tailings is
 figured at 588 rubles/t. W. M. Sternberg

68-58-7-3/27
AUTHOR: Korshunov, V. I., Candidate of Technical Science and
Kononov, A. K., Engineer

TITLE: Beneficiation of Karaganda Coals by the Centrifugal
Method (Obogashcheniye karagandinskikh ugley
tsentrifugal'nyy metodom)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 7-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Laboratory investigations and semi-industrial tests of
the efficiency of beneficiation of Karaganda coals
(Table 1) by the centrifugal method were carried out.
The laboratory settling apparatus used for the determina-
tion of the beneficiability of coals (crushed to -3mm
without size grading) is described (Fig.1) and the results
obtained are shown in Fig.2. The beneficiation of these
coals was carried out according to two schemes:
1) two fractions are separated by centrifuging in a
heavy liquid of a s.g. sufficient to separate a low ash
fraction (Fig.3);
3) in order to separate also tailings, the centrifuging
process is supplemented by the settling operation (Fig.4).
The results of beneficiation of the same coals by the
centrifugal method and the VUKhIN method (not explained)
are given in Table 2. Plastometric characteristics of
coals before and after beneficiation are given in Fig.5.

Card 1/2

Beneficiation of Karaganda Coals by the Centrifugal Method 68-58-7-3/27

It is concluded that the application of centrifugal beneficiation permits producing products from the Karaganda coals (difficult to beneficiate) with the yield and ash content close to the theoretical. The use of a scheme: settling machine followed by two consecutive centrifuges, permits the separation from high ash coals (during their beneficiation in low concentration solutions) of three products: concentrate, suitable for coking, with a yield and ash content near to the theoretical, intermediate product for firing boilers and dirt. The use of the above schemes would increase the resources of coals in short supply, namely, Zh, KZh and K for the coking industry. There are 2 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: IGI AN SSSR

Card 2/2

1. Coal--Processing 2. Coal--Production

KORSHUNOV, V.I.

Centrifugal method for enriching intermediate products and
slime at Karaganda coal dressing plants. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR
no.11:45-48 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Karaganda--Coal preparation)

KORSHUNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMENOV, B.M., inzh.

Content of coke concentrate in crushed intermediate products and
tailings in Karaganda coal preparation plants. Ugol' 33 no.3:36-37
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Karaganda Basin--Coal preparation)

KAMINSKIY, V.S.; KOMSHUNOV, V.I.; SOKOLOVA, M.S.

Enrichment of Bureya coal by means of centrifugal separation and
by combined methods. Izv.Sib.ots. AN SSSR no.1:34-43 '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coal preparation)

SOV/180-59-1-24/29

AUTHORS: Korshunov, V.I. and Yurovskiy, A.Z. (Moscow)

TITLE: Physical Properties of Aero-Suspensions as Dry Heavy Media for Gravity Enrichment (Preliminary Communication)
(Fizicheskiye svoystva aerosuspenzii kak sukhikh tyazhelykh sred dlya gravitatsionnogo obogashcheniya)
(Predvaritel'noye soobshcheniye)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 115-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that wet concentration methods, although more effective than dry methods, have certain disadvantages. The use of dry heavy media was proposed in 1926 but the techniques used were not satisfactory. Work is proceeding at the IGI AN SSSR (IGI AS USSR) on the use of fluidized beds as heavy media for coal washing. Experiments with fluidized -0.6 mm magnetite (33.4% by volume equivalent to a specific gravity of 2.0 g/cm³) in a special separator (Fig 1) showed (Table 2) that such fluidized beds behave for coal and anthracite in the same way as liquid suspensions. The authors note that the regeneration for dry heavy media is easier than for wet. They consider that the results

Card 1/2

SOV/180-59-1-24/29

Physical Properties of Aero-Suspensions as Dry Heavy Media for Gravity Enrichment (Preliminary Communication)

indicate the applicability of the method to a variety of materials. Independent work on the same lines was carried out by V.I. Przhetslavskiy.

Card 2/2 There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

KORSHUNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMENOV, B.M., inzh.

Centrifugal dressing of the intermediate product and slime from
Karaganda coal preparation plants. Ugol' 34 no.2:51-54 F '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Karaganda Basin--Coal preparation) (Centrifuges)

KORSHUNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Dry coal preparation in heavy medium. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.4:9-11
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coal preparation)

KORSHUNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMENOV, B.M., inzh.

Fluidized suspensions as heavy medium for gravity coal preparation.
Ugol' 36 no.1:52-54 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Fluidisation) (Coal preparation)

KORSHUNOV, V.I., GOROSHKO, V.D., REMESNIKOV, I.D., YUROVSKIY, A.Z.

"New dry processes for coal preparation(magnetic, aero-suspension and radiometric methods)."

Report to be submitted for the 4th Intl. Coal Preparation Congress
Harrogate, Yorkshire, Great Britain. 28 May-1 June 1962.

Inst. of Mineral Fuels, AS USSR

KORSHUNOV, V.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: GUPALO, Yu.P.; ROMANOV, Yu.V.

Effect of the homogeneity of aerial suspensions as dry heavy media
in gravity concentration. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.1:92-94 '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ore dressing)

YUROVSKIY, A.Z.; KORSHUNOV, V.I.

Gravitation method of coal preparation in aerosuspensions.

Koks i khim. no.4:13-17 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Coal preparation)

KORSHUNOV, V.I.

Coal preparation in a heavy dry medium. Trudy IGI 20:34-39
'63. (MIRA 17:8)

PINUS, E.R., inzh.; KORSHUNOV, V.I., inzh.; SHEYNJN, A.M., inzh.

Utilization of the waste from crushed carbonaceous rocks in
concrete. Avt. dor. 28 no.5:20-22 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KORSHUNOV, V.N.

Kinetic current value of $H_2PO_4^-$ anion dissociation. *Elektrokhimiya*
1 no.8:1001-1004 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

KORSHUNOV, V.N.
ZELENTSOV, A.A., polkovnik; KORSHUNOV, V.N., polkovnik; SEMIOKHIN, I.S.,
polkovnik; BELIKOV, A.A., podpolkovnik, redaktor; MEDNIKOVA, A.N.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Political and educational work within the military unit; a collection
of articles] Politiko-vospitatel'naya rabota v podrazdelenii;
sbornik statei. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1957. 195 p.
(Soldiers--Education, Nonmilitary) (MLRA 10:11)

KORSHUMOV, V.N., inzh.

Artificial climate on ships. Rech.transp. 17 no.11:30-32
N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Pervyy pomoshchnik mekhanika diesel-elektrokhoda "Lenin."
(Motorships--Air conditioning)

KORSHUNOV, V. N.

Operation of the air-conditioning apparatus on the diesel-electric
propelled ship "Lenin." Khol.tekh. 37 no.1:52-54 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Ships--Air conditioning)

PER'KOV, N.A.; ANPILOV, A.P.; ZUDAKINA, Ye.A.; KORSHIKOV, V.N.; SHKURAL',
R.M.

Testing methods of applied geophysics used in determining reservoir
properties in the Tuymazy oil deposit. Prikl. geofiz. no.28:166-
176 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Tuymazy region--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Petroleum)

KORSHUNOV, V.N.; IOFA, Z.A.

Decomposition kinetics of alkali metal amalgams in alkaline
solutions of electrolytes. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:143-146
N 161. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frankinym.
(Amalgams)
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